

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 646.]

THURSDAY, February 7, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

To the INHABITANTS of FAYETTE COUNTY.

A NUMEROUS meeting of your fellow citizens, has called your attention to a most important subject, and has recommended a particular plan for your adoption; but this plan is objected to by others, as being a very improper one. The magnitude of the subject, and the lasting consequences of your conduct on the present occasion, to yourselves, your posterity, and your country, make it your indispensable duty, to deliberate before you act, and calmly and dispassionately to consider, not only the plan, but the objections which have been raised to it.

The declared intention of the plan is, as far as the conduct of this county can promote it, to procure for this state, such a constitution as will "secure the liberties and every species of property, which the free citizens of this state are entitled to, & possessed of, and which will not impair or destroy them, or any of them." The means pointed out as being the most likely to promote this end, are by the intervention of a committee to be chosen by all, proposing the right of suffrage, to procure a certain knowledge of the political sentiments of those who are proposed to be voted for as members of the convention; and to bring about an union of sentiment, as to the persons to be voted for by those who are friends to the principles stated by the meeting; and thereby prevent such a division taking place among them, as would probably terminate in a choice of men, who are opposed to those principles.

The proposition of this meeting should be considered in a full point of view; it is, As to the end, which it is intended to promote: and, as to the means, by which it proposes to obtain that end. If the principles stated by that meeting are not only just, but so important also, as to constitute the foundation on which a constitution for this state ought to be built; the securing the insertion of them, in the constitution, must certainly be a very important object. Those principles will speak for themselves, and will carry conviction with them, to the minds of those, who are really attached to the welfare and happiness of this country. They are principles which I believe, are in perfect union with the sentiments of three fourths of the free citizens of this country; it certainly therefore must be both their will and their interest, to see those principles inserted in the constitution; and they must therefore, also approve of the end, which that meeting has in view. But those who dislike those principles, will not wish to see them made a part of the constitution, and to them the end which the meeting had in view, must be obnoxious; but for this very reason, that end ought to be the more strenuously promoted by those, who approve of those principles.

If then the end contemplated by this meeting, is pleasing to the greater part of the citizens of this country, they should consider, whether the means recommended, are proper to bring about that end. Every person at all conversant with the history of representative assemblies, knows, how frequently representatives deliver sentiments different from those of their constituents. This sometimes happens from the depravity of the representatives, which induces them to violate the assurances respecting their conduct, which they had previously given to their constituents; but it more frequently proceeds from, the constituents not making any previous enquiry, as to the sentiments of those they elect as their representatives. In common legislative acts, this difference in opinion, between the representatives & their constituents is not of very great consequence; because if a law is rejected or passed, contrary to the wishes of the constituents, they can by changing their representatives the next year, be certain of having their wishes complied with; but this is not the case in forming a constitution; it is necessary for the prosperity and happiness of a country, that a constitution should be much more permanent than a law; annual opportunities are not afforded, for correcting its defects; it is much more difficult even when an

opportunity is afforded, to procure an alteration in a constitution, than in a law; and an error in a constitution, is much more extensive in its evil consequences, than an error in a law, is. Besides, the question of policy, on which the passing of a law ought to rest, will frequently depend on facts and circumstances, which the constituents cannot know, but which the representative will be informed of, at the general meeting; for this reason it would generally be improper, to tie down representatives, to follow an opinion, formed, without this necessary information. But a constitution ought to contain in it, well established principles, the truth or propriety of which do not depend on information, yet to be obtained; principles, which will continue the same to-morrow that they are to day; which, the constituents can form as just an idea of at home, as their representatives can in convention; and which, are all important, that a mistake or a wilful error as to them, will be fatal. Here then, it must unquestionably be the duty as well as the right, of the constituents, to know the sentiments of those, who wish to be their representatives. But how is this knowledge to be obtained? Shall it be by a personal enquiry made by each constituent of every candidate, and as to every political sentiment, which can occupy the mind of man? The absurd consequences of this mode are too obvious to need explanation. But an enquiry when made, by persons appointed for that purpose, by the body of the people, and as to particular subjects specified by them, will carry a degree of importance and solemnity with it, which will produce deliberation and candour on the part of the candidate, and as perfect a security in the truth of his answers, in the minds of his constituents, as his character would justify on any other occasion. And this explanation between the constituents and the candidates, would remove that great anxiety, which every honest representative must feel, in the exercise of so important a trust, from a fear, that he might advocate measures, which would be inconsistent with the wishes of his constituents; and it would give the constituents the best security they could have, that their principles, and not those of their representatives, would be adopted.

The other means proposed by the meeting, as proper to promote their end, are, that we should empower a committee chosen by all for that purpose, to form a ticket of persons professing our principles, to represent us; and that we should engage to support this ticket, when so formed. This is the part of the plan which is most violently attacked; but my judgment deceives me greatly; if it cannot be demonstrated, that this part of the plan is not only proper, but absolutely necessary, to effect our purpose. It should be recollect'd, that this power which is proposed to be given to the committee, is only one of the means, which is to be used, to bring about an end—the procuring a constitution, which shall contain within it our principles. Viewing it in this light, we should enquire, whether any special means ought to be made use of, to obtain this end; and whether this means will be effectual for that purpose. The necessity of making use of some special means to obtain this end, can be proved, as well by reason, as by that unerring guide, experience. It is a melancholy truth, that those principles, which we consider as being so indubitable, and so important, have numerous enemies; their final adoption or rejection therefore, will depend on the sentiments of those, who are elected to the convention; if a majority of that body, approves of them, they will be adopted; if not, they will be rejected. So far as this majority in the convention shall speak the sense of the majority of the people, this is right; because a majority of the people, ought always to decide on all political questions; but if they approve of measures, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the people, then what is done, will be the sense of a majority of the representatives, and not of the people. The way then to be certain, that a majority of the members of the

members of the convention will speak the sentiments of a majority of the people, is, for the people to vote for no man, who does not think as they do, as to important political principles. But this alone, will not be sufficient; for if the majority of the people, do vote for men who think as they do, still if that majority vote for different tickets, a majority of representatives, may be elected, who think differently from, and who will vote contrary to, what a majority of the people would wish them to do. Suppose for example, that there are 2000 voters in this country, and that 1500 of them approve of the principles stated by the meeting, and that only 600 disapprove of them; if the 600 vote for one ticket, and the 1500 divide equally between three tickets, the 600 will elect the representatives, and then those representatives, will speak the sentiments of the 600 and not of the 1500. It is therefore, essentially necessary, that the majority, if they approve of these principles, and if they wish to make it certain that *their* will be preponderate in the election, should unite in voting for the same ticket. By doing so, they will reduce it to a certainty, that *their* principles will be adopted; but by pushing any other course, it will be more probable, that they will be defeated in their choice, and then the principles of the minority will be established, and the few will establish a constitution for the many. By putting us in this mode, the majority put it out of the power of accident or design, to defeat them; but by following the other, they put their object, within the power of either of them. Let us determine then, whether we ought to act in such a way, as will leave every thing that we hold most dear, at the greatest hazard; or pursue such a line of conduct as will place them out of the reach of any danger. The procuring a constitution which shall contain our principles, is the end we have in view; the electing of representatives is only a means to obtain that end; it is then we flickle for any particular mode of electing those representatives, so as to make us lose the end we have in view, we sacrifice the end to the means, which is the greatest of all possible follies. If therefore, our great and real object is, the attaining of this end, we ought to make use of such means, as will be effectual for that purpose. Who are they who object to the means proposed to be used; are they the friends or the enemies of our principles? Certainly the enemies of those principles. Why need they object to these means? The plan will affect none but those who approve of those principles? If it is injurious to us, it will be to them only. If it is a foolish one, and should prove ineffectual, it will bring disgrace on its promoters, and be a matter of triumph, to the opposite party. Would they then find the alarm, as to what they slate to be error in this plan, as they really considered them as such; so far from doing this, they would rejoice in seeing us pursue such a plan. But as they are sensible, that the adopting of this plan, will certainly enable us to accomplish our end—the establishment of our principles, they will leave nothing unattempted, which can have a tendency to induce us to desert this plan; but if we are wise, their opposition to it ought to attach us more and more to this plan. Whenever, therefore, any person objects to the plan proposed, let us enquire of him whether he approves of our principles; if he does not, but wishes to see our attempt to establish them, defeated; let us civilly request him, to give his advice to those who think with him, as to the principles which ought to be adopted; and leave us and those who think with us, to judge for ourselves. The passions of man, influence his political, as much as they do his private actions; it would therefore be as dangerous in public life, to take the confidence of the enemies of our political principles, as it would be in private life, to take the advice of our personal enemies. Having said so much to put us on our guard, against the advice which is so generally given to us, I will examine the reasons they urge against the adoption of the proposed plan. They lay it by, 'the people give up their right of suffrage, and put

it in the power of a few, to dictate to the many who they shall vote for.' This is by no means a just representation of the matter. The object in electing representatives to the convention, is that we may get a committee containing proper principles. We may either elect our representatives, and leave it to them, to fix those principles or we may first establish the principles ourselves, and then elect representatives to go and endeavour to fix those principles, which we have ourselves established, as a part of the constitution. In which of these two ways is it talk, that we exercise in the greatest degree, our power and our privilege as freemen? Certainly in the last. But in order to make it certain that our representatives shall support our principles, we mutually agree, that all who think with us, will concur together, and that the men who are most agreeable to a majority of us, or of our agents chosen by us for that special purpose, provided those men pitched on by the majority, will engage to support our principles, shall be our representatives. Lives this agreement, when it is entered into voluntarily by us, when it is absolutely necessary to insure to us, representatives who will think with us; and when it is the only certain way to insure the adoption of *our* principles; derogate from our rights as freemen, or does it not on the contrary, pursue that only plan, by which those rights can be effectually secured.—The molt that could be laid of such an agreement is, that it is a compact given by a large number of persons, having the same views, the same sentiments, and the same interests, to sacrifice their private opinions, to those of a majority of their associates. And is not this the principle on which all republican governments are formed. But in fact the proposed plan does not go so far as this. For as the principles which are to govern the conduct of these representatives, are hardened out for them as they are the principles of all who adopt this plan; the only thing which we figure in to the different and ignorant as the committee, is the election of those characters who are to be appointed to carry this plan and the principles of all into effect; with this express condition, that the committee shall name no persons for that purpose, who does not previously engage to support the principles of all. If our principles are adopted, is it of material consequence to us, whether it is done by John or by Tom? Or would it be prudent in any of us, to hazard the loss of the principles themselves, by contending that the carrying of them into execution, should be entrusted to John instead of Tom? and when the principles themselves are agreed to by all when all concur in appointing those who are to nominate the men who are to support the principles of all; how does this plan put it in the power of a few, to dictate to the many? So far from its having this effect, it is the only way, by which it can be reduced to a certainty that the will of the many shall prevail over that of the few; and this power given to this committee, is the only thing which can ensure our having such a constitution as will make the right of suffrage indeed of any value whatever. There are not only truths, but it is because they are so, that the few object to this plan; for they see clearly, that if it is followed, it will certainly cause the will of the many to be obeyed. When tickets are formed by individuals without consulting with other voters, because of the personal concurrence or esteem, which the voters have, for the persons voted for; it is no evidence of the opinion of the voters, as to any political question; but when these tickets are formed, because the persons named in them, approve of certain principles, it is a strong proof, that the persons voting for that ticket, do themselves approve of those principles; and if the persons voting for that ticket, do it because they judge it necessary to keep out others, who are opposed to those principles; and when they would have put different men in their tickets, if they had not been for that consideration, they give the strongest possible evidence of, their attachment to, those principles.

glos. This idea of the majority's giving way, in the choice of particular persons of the same party as representatives, to a majority of the same way of thinking, is not confined to the plan now recommended; it does always, it must forever prevail, where a general ticket is agreed on; altho' the manner of collecting the vote of that majority, may be different in different places, according to the actual situation of each place, and its inhabitants. In a country whose inhabitants are as numerous as they are in this, the plan recommended, is probably the best which could be adopted; if a better one, which would also be as effectual, in procuring the end designed by this, is proposed, there is no doubt but that it will be adopted. But until such better mode is pointed out, it would be madness in those who approve of the principles stated by the meeting, and who think that there is an absolute necessity, for using some degree of concert, in forming their tickets, to reject this mode. Is a pre-concerted ticket, a novelty in Kentucky? If it is, how has it happened in several counties, at our two last elections, that hundreds of tickets have been put into the ballot-boxes, without the difference of a single name, and most of them written by the same hand? If chance could not have produced this sameness in these tickets, it must have been done, by a concert of some kind; and as it is not generally known, how it was brought about, it was probably agreed on in private, and by a few: but the consequences of forming such tickets are not secret, it is notorious, that it made those engaged in the plan, irreconcileable in the elections. What has happened, will probably happen again; and then if one party forms such a ticket, and the other does not, there will be little doubt, which party will be defeated at the ensuing election. When a ticket is formed for a party, *privately*, by a few self-appointed individuals, and when that party, vote for that ticket, without having declared their principles, and without knowing the principles of those they vote for, it may be truly said, that *few* do dedicate to the *many*; and that those who vote for that ticket, have transferred their right of suffrage, to those who formed that ticket. But when a ticket is formed by persons appointed for that purpose by *all*, to support the declared principles of *all*, and including none but men, who have engaged to support the principles of *all*; it may be truly said, that *all* retain their right of suffrage, and exercise it in the only way, which will be effectual, in promoting the views of *all*. These arguments, I flatter myself, will be sufficient to satisfy any disengaged man, that the objections which have been made to the *plan* of the meeting, are not well founded. But if there is any *real* friend to the principles stated by that meeting, who doubts on this subject, he may probably be satisfied, by a few questions, answered in the manner, that he certainly would answer them, if they were put to himself. Do you believe that the prosperity and happiness of this country, depends upon having the principles, stated by the meeting, inserted in the constitution? I do. Do you not believe that there is a party in this state, who wish to prevent their being inserted in the constitution? I do. Do you believe that the friends to these principles, can calculate with any degree of certainty, on getting these principles inserted in the constitution, unless they act with some kind of concert, in their manner of voting at the next election? I do not think, they can promise themselves success, by any other means. Do you think the plan recommended for that purpose, by the meeting, would be effectual? I believe it certainly would. Do you know of any plan which would be less exceptionable in itself, and also be equally effectual? I do not. Do you think then that even if this *plan* is not entirely agreeable to us in all its parts, that we ought to adopt it, rather than hazard the loss of our great object? I certainly do think, we ought to adopt it, for that reason. If any of the *real* friends to the principles of the meeting, should still doubt of the propriety and necessity of adopting the proposed plan, I would call their attention, to the following medical case: "A man laboring under a disease, which it was evident must prove mortal, unless he could be relieved by medicine, called in a physician. The doctor prefer-

bed for him a remedy, which the patient thought would be an effectual one, but as his life was at stake, he concluded that he would consult with another doctor, who was his particular friend. Having stated his case to the second doctor, and informed him of the prescription of the first; the second doctor told him, he must certainly lose his life, unless he could get some medicine that would relieve him of that, which was prescribed by the first doctor, would certainly effect his cure, but it was *disagreeable* to the patient, and would be attended with *some inconvenience in its operations*. Upon the sick man's asking him, if he could recommend *any other medicine* to him which would be *more agreeable*, and *equally effectual*, he candidly confessed to him, that he could not, but still advised him *not to take the medicine* that had been prescribed by the first doctor, and then left him. The sick man after a little reflection, having plainly discovered the *absurdity* and *inconsistency* contained in his friend's advice, took the medicine which had been prescribed to him, by the first doctor, and *was in consequence of its operations, restored to perfect health*."

AN INHABITANT OF FAYETTE.

BALTIMORE, December 19.
SOMETHING LIKE NEWS.
We understand that there are letters in town, that mention, that Dublin has been TAKEN by the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS, and that the British commander in chief has been made prisoner in the neighborhood of Derry.—These events if true, must inspire every friend of humanity, with the most heartfelt pleasure.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former aforesaid,

Pepper,
Cloves,
White lead,
Whiting,
Allums,
Glue,
Madder,
Blue plumb,
Hemp shirred & linen webbing shirred,
Saddlers' racks af'd.
Women's trimmings
Men's plated do.
Plated bridle bits.
Clovers' needles and

pins afforted.
Rings locks afforted.
Padlock latches,
Linch pins, rings.
Knives & forks af'd.
Cord hose afforted.
Gourds cotton and
wool cards,
Tin in boxes,
Chest locks,
Table butts,
Sweeping & scrubbing
brushes,
Boultong cloths afforted.

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash. No accounts to be opened.

W. LEXINGTON, Feb. 4th, 1799.

NOTICE.
A BOARD of commissioners for this state, to carry into execution an act of congress, passed on the 9th day of July, 1793, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," will sit at this place on Monday the 17th instant.

C. BANKS, Clik.

Lex. (Kent) Feb. 10, 1799.

TRANSYLVANIA LIBRARY.

AT a meeting of the Library Committee, A February 14, 1799.

Resolved, that a general meeting of the subscribers be called, to meet at this place on the 15th inst, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of removing the library from the Seminary, and to do such other acts as they may deem necessary.

Extract from the Minutes,

THO. T. BARK, C. T. L.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF CABINET WORK consisting of DESKS, TABLES, &c all of which I will sell for cash. Those inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying at Mr. John Conn's, or at my shop on High street, opposite Col. Thos. Hart's nail factory.

JOHN GOODMAN.

February 4th.

JAMES WHITE.

NOTICE.
THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Christian county, will meet on the 21st day of this month, at an improvement near the head of Goose creek, now called and known by the name of Big Eddy, in order to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, concerning the improvement and calls of a military entry and survey of one thousand acres, made in the name of ABRAHAM BUFORD.

February 5th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Clear creek, Fayette county, a forel mave, about four years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, a blaze in her face, and a small spot of white on her under lip, branded thus L, on her left shoulder and buttock, her left hind foot white, appraised to 121.

JAMES WHITE.

August 12th, 1798.

JAMES WHITE.

A FEW COPIES OF
PHILANTHROPOS
On Negro Slavery.
Price 1/3, for sale at this office.

PARIS DISTRICT.
October term, 1798.
Edward Worthington, complainant,
against
Daniel Callaghan, John Tittle, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

January 22d, 1799.

CHARLES HENDERSON.

13/9 35

TO BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder on Friday

the eighth of February at the late dwelling house of George Taylor, deceased, the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of stock, household and kitchen furniture.

2 All those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. And all those who have any demands against the same are requested to present their accounts that provision may be made for the discharge thereof, nine months credit will be given for all sums above four dollars with bond and approved security.

MARY TAYLOR, Adm'r.

January 23d, 1799.

NOTICE,

TO BE SOLD,

TH THE highest bidder, for ready money, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the late dwelling house of Andrew Gatewood deceased, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of slaves, flock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils &c., the sales to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue until the whole is sold, where due attendance will be given by,

MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ex'r.

WILLIAM GIST,

and, Ex'rs.

JOHN KAY.

January 27th, 1799.

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Green river, and the waters thereof (which I will dispose of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers,) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Bairdflown, January 18th 1799.

FOR RENT,

THE house lately occupied by col. Blanton, in Lexington, on Short street, & near the public square; it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable, — possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the white oak branch of North Elkhorn, Scott county, a bright bay filly, two or three years old last spring, supposed to be branded T, on the near shoulder, 14 hands one inch high, long tail, appraised to 710£.

JAMES DOCHONY.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1798.

Edward Worthington, complainant,

against

Daniel Callaghan, John Tittle, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

January 22d, 1799.

THE defendant Daniel Callaghan not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and that he has no attorney appointed by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, another posted at the court-house door of Bourbon county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

¶ (A Copy.)

THOMAS ARNOLD, Clik.

FAYETTE COUNTY.
Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.
John Lake, complainant,
against
George Kyger, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and sent to the court-house in Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy, Teste
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

HENRY HYMAN,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

EGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great-Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

¶ Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

NOTICE,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, to add a part of the present county of Fayette to the county of Jefferson, by a line, beginning at the place mentioned in the act of 1792, dividing Fayette county, and running westward to where said line comes to South Elkhorn, thence, up South Elkhorn, to where Lee's Creek is, Craig's old mill stand, about forty poles; then a direct line to the five mile tree near Shotwell's on the Hickman road; and thence, a direct line to the five mile tree from Lexington on Tait's creek road; thence, a South East course, to Kentucky river: And that part of Fayette county which lies between the above line and the present county of Jefferson, to be added to Jefferson county. And also a petition for incorporating the town of Lexington.

¶ Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

A TAN YARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of Hides. — They will also take hides to be tanned on the shores. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,
Wm. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, Fayette county, a black Mare, 13 and a half hand high, about 8 or 9 years old; has a star in her face, has two fiddle spots, branded on about a 6s bell, with a double collar swedged with a whang. Poffed and appraised to 30 dollars.

* WENDAL TROUT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living half a mile from Horine's mill on Shawnee run, Mercer county, a bay Horse, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 7 years old, branded on the near jaw, shoulder, side and buttock T, had on about a 6s bell, with a double collar swedged to 24l.

Also, a bay horse, 5 years old palf, about 14 hands and a half high, a star, near hind foot white, thod all roundy, appraised to 20.

JAMES McCULLOUGH.
October 29, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending and securing Thomas Fletcher, who deserted from a detachment of recruits under my command at this place, on the 31st of December, 1798. He was born in 1774, and is a native of Virginia, a mean year of six feet four and a half inches high, black complexion, smooth face, black curly hair and black eyes—crook with one pair regimental wooden overalls; one shirt; a striped fur coat, nearly worn out and a short clouded napkin coat.

JONA. TAYLOR,
Lieut. 4th regt. Commiss.

Winchester, Rendez. (Kentucky)

¶

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, attorney
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

By Last Evening's Mail.

VIENNA, October 15.

Of Buonaparte and the Transports.
Yesterday a courier arrived from the Turkish government to their minister, and brought dispatches, which were soon afterwards communicated to the British and Prussian plenipotentiaries. They rate that on the 9th September, the Beys of Egypt having collected a large army at Cairo, an obstinate battle was fought, which continued thro' the whole of the day, and that the following night Buonaparte retreated to Roicta, to which place he was soon followed, tho' so reduced was his army, as not to consist of more than 10 or 12,000 men.

Another attack upon him was preparing, when he consented to capitulate, but he was refused any other terms than a surrender at the discretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him, it being impossible for him to advance or retreat farther.—And in this situation, the last correct intelligence left him. The dispatches came, in addition, and from the same authority, that admiral Nelson has succeeded in completely destroying the transports and armed ships in Alexandria harbor. He directed some bomb vessels to sustain the fire of the forts, which the French had erected on shore, while fire ships were sent in among the transports. The transports were moored in a line extending from the reefs of the harbor, towards the entrance. The wind favored, and soon after the flames took the first vessel, it spread to the remainder. The whole number of transports destroyed was 365, including several Russian and Venetian vessels, particularly two Venetian ships of the line.

The Mamalukes by agreement, diverted the French on the shore. The crews escaped.

October 17.

By information from Malta, the rising of the inhabitants against the French, is confirmed. They are driven to the castle of St. Elmo—have suffered for terms, but have been relieved, and summoned to surrender prisoners of war. Thro' out the whole island the French flag has given place to the Maltese. Buonaparte left 3000 of his troops here, but by desertion and slaughter, they have dwindled away to a handful. The Russians, Turks and English were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong combined force.

The British ship Colossus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.
IMPORTANT DETECTION.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French resident at Smyrna, was this day, with his suite, brought here, and lodged in the castle of the seven towers. Among his papers were found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman empire. In consequence of which, 30,000 men are ordered to march to certain places where French politics have been favored. Thirty-seven cannons were found in the palace Franaeille, lately occupied by the French minister at Constantinople, but now converted into a prison, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the grand seigneur, are confined.

HAMBURGH, October 8.
Advice from Florence of September 18, say, that the French had entered the Neapolitan dominions in an hostile manner, though without any formal declaration of war.

TURKISH PLENIPOTENTIARY.

We learn from Paris, Sept. 28, that the Turkish Minister was that day arrested and thrown into the temple.

GERMANY and FRANCE.
The French with 8000 men from Switzerland, have entered the Austrian territory and already committed some excesses. It is said the emperor considers this as the actual commencement of hostilities. The pope was living on the 13th ultimo.

October 12.

The confidence of the grand seigneur is so great in his new friends the Russians that he visited the commander of the fleet before Constantinople on board his ship incognito. The Russians were at first loth to enter the city of Constantinople: but they are now every day seen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 25.
CONGRESS at RASTADT.

At Rastadt, October 18, a new paper on the subject of the pending negotiation was presented by the Austrian envoy: but was short; and does not seem to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommendation of hostilities increase daily.

The delegation of the empire, at the congress of Rastadt, have demanded that Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, &c, be exempted from all dues in the Rhine. The French have demanded the reason of the march of the Russian army through the German territory; and were answered that they were not authorized to make any explanation on the subject. An extraordinary council has commenced—each feels to wait the other's striking the first blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

LONDON, October 18.

FATE of the BREST FLEET.
Dispatches had been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by the lords of the admiralty, which announce that on the 12th of October, an engagement took place off Tory island, on the north of Ireland, which was plainly seen from the shore. The whole number of ships were 16. The action commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted 5 hours, 2 vessels were sunk, 1 was dismasted, 1 had her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and 3 were running off, purfused by the remainder under British colours. Other articles corroborate this intelligence. It is said that three frigates, which had separated from this squadron, attempted to land troops at Donegal, but were prevented by the inhabitants.

Lofs of a Frigate.

The jason of 38 guns, capt. Sterling, in chasing 6 vessels into Brest, got upon a rock, and beat in pieces. The captain and crew, were made prisoners, except 5 seamen, who jumped into a boat, and after many difficulties, reached England.

Three of Nelson's prizes sunk 15 days after the engagement, from the damage they had sustained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent has informed government of the destruction of the French transports at the Nile.

ALEXANDRIA, January 4.

Important News from Hamburg.
A vessel has arrived at Newburyport, from Hamburg, bringing papers to the latter end of October.

These papers contain an account (under "Hague, October 20") that the French government have re-opened their decree against neutral property conflicting with English manufacture or product.

They advise of the breaking off of the negotiations at Rastadt; and, of the receipt of dispatches by the French directory from Buonaparte, No. 2 and 5 (the first having been intercepted by the English) rating his success in Egypt—the celebration of the opening of the Nile—and the abundant supplies of his army.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

B E G LEAVE to inform the public generally, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Doctor Brown next door to Mr. William Wett, on Main street; where they are now opening and will have ready for sale in a few days, a handsome assortment of

IRON-MONGERY;

which they will dispose of wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce. They assure themselves that the goods, upon examination, will be found of such quality, and laid in upon such terms as will merit the attention of retailers. Also, small assortment of

PATENT MEDICINE & STATIONERY.

ASHTON & OVERHALL, Lexington, February 18, 1799.

W H E R E A S, Melchor Myers, of the town of Lexington, in the year 1795, sold to the subscriber, a lot of the following, purposed to convey the same by deed with general warranty—for which the subscriber executed three several bonds to the said Myers, for fifty pounds each. And whereas, the said Myers has no deed for said lot, and probably may not have it in his power to convey the same to the subscriber—this is therefore intended to caution persons from purchasing, or receiving assignments on said bonds, or any of them; as I am determined not to pay them until secured in the title to my said lot.

GEORGE ADAM WEBER, Lexington, Feb. 6th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Sycamore fork of Slave, Montgomery county, a bay mare, thirteen and a half hands high, eight years old, her hind feet white, a star in her forehead, appraised to 7L.

JOHN SEE, May 1st, 1798.

FOR SALE.

At Twenty Shillings per acre.

FOUR hundred and fifty acres of WELL IMPROVED LAND, lying on the South fork of Elicking creek, Harrison county—fifty acres cleared and under a good fence—a good beaved log house, thirty by twenty feet, with a joint flingle roof, and double stone chimney—about two hundred bearing peach trees, and sixty apple trees. An indispensible title will be made. JACOB ZUWALT, February 6th, 1799.

21

THOMAS REID,
COPPER & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing Office, on Main street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

* * * An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

21

DAVID DODGE,

Ready Money
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at my Mill, three miles be-

low Lexington.

LEXINGTON, January 22d, 1799.

21

THOMAS LEWIS,

September 29th, 1798.

21

CASE & MERCHANTIZE

5 WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

TO BACCO.

All those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

DECEMBER 24th, 1798.

21

FOR SALE,

THREE PAIR OF

French-Bur Mill Stones.

WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Te-

bacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART,

DECEMBER 1, 1799.

21

FOR SALE,

THREE PAIR OF

French-Bur Mill Stones.

WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Te-

bacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART,

DECEMBER 24th, 1798.

21

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against

taking an alignment on a bond which I gave to Alexander Sloan, for fifty pounds, dated the 1st of June, 1797—also three bonds, of thirty pounds each, and one of thirteen pounds, all of the same date; which said bonds I

am determined not to pay, as the said Sloan has failed to comply with his contract with me.

ROBERT ELDER,

JANUARY 21, 1799.

21

WISH to inform my customers, and the public in general, that I have improved my

mill to much better fire arms, and I expect great success will be made in the business—

and that Mr. Burnet will attend at Mr. James B. Lewis's tavern in Lexington, the first day of every month, to receive and deliver goods.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

JANUARY 1st, 1799.

21

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house lately occupied by Doctor Brown, for fifty pounds, dated the 1st of June, 1797—also three bonds, of thirty pounds each, and one of thirteen pounds, all of the same date; which said bonds I

am determined not to pay, as the said Sloan has failed to comply with his contract with me.

JOHN HUNTER,

GEORGETOWN, January 12, 1799.

21

GINSENG.

A GENEROUS price will be given in mer-

chandise for a quantity of good well dried

GINSENG.

BY the subscriber in this place, and OTHO

BEATTY & CO. in Frankfort, from this time

forward, until the middle of March next.

C. BEATTY.

LEXINGTON, January 12, 1799.

21

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons

inhabiting him, either by bond, note, or

book account, to make payment on or before the

1st day of January next. Those who fail to com-

ply with this notice, may be assured that their

goods will be put into the hands of proper

officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOOGS.

LEXINGTON, December 9th, 1798.

21

Woodford county, December 22d, 1798.

THE partnership of Crittenden and Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having any demands against the same, are desired to come forward and have them adjusted, and those indebted to make immediate payment to John Crittenden, in whose care the books and papers will be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin. Those who do not pay their respective balances before the first of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

THOMAS TURPIN.

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

ASHES.

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.

JAMES McCOUN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cul-

lery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BEDDING, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Manton, Silk, Linen, Sheet and Slippers—all of which will be sold by auction.

** All those indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are requested to make payment on or before the fifth day of September next.

A compliance with this regulation will be greatly remembered by

WILL LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 12, 1798.

21

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber living

in the state of Tennessee, the north fork of Bull Run, the 25th of

May last, a black horse, branded thus

31, on the near shoulder—a little

white spot on the near thigh, appears

as if it was occasioned by the cork of a horse-hair—he is nearly sixteen hands

high—five years old next spring—with a wavy tail.

Any person delivering said

horse to the subscriber, shall receive

the above reward, or ten dollars to

any person who will give information

where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY.

November 11th, 1798.

21

FOR SALE;

Two hundred and fifty acres of Military Land,

Lying in Woodford county, on the road

leading from Woodford court-house to

Delany's ferry, six miles from the former; and

about the latter—about forty acres cleared

and a good peach orchard, and a few dwelling

houses, with a fence.

For further information, apply to Mr. Thomas Bullock, the premises, or to the subscriber living in

Shelbyville.

31

WINGFIELD BELLOWS.

Opening For Sale.

By the subscriber in Main street (next

door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Of-

fice) an elegant assortment of

British and India Muslins,

21

Of all descriptions;

WITH a variety of other articles—

amongst which are broad and

soft cloths, esquimes, printed calli-

coes, chintz, and printed shawls; silk

thread, mem's cotton stockings, fine

white tapes, cambrics and lewes, 5-4,

6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 8 by 10 qrs. diaper &

damask table cloths; bed ticking;

white and brown linens, cotton counter-

pances, pulic handkerchiefs, India

and coloured muslins; hats allsorts,

needles, ivory and horn combs; Ma-

deria and brandy by the quarter cask;

loaf and nut-coco sugars, tea, cof-

fee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an af-

frontment of Hopkins's new invented

razor strops and composition—which

will be sold on the lowest terms for

cash or approved note.

GARDNER & BOARDMAN.

Lexington, October 29, 1798.

21

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his friends and

the public in general, that he continues to

carry on the manufacture of tobacco in all its

various branches, equal to any in this state,

nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main

street; where he intends to have a quantity

ready for sale, wholesale and retail.

Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their

customs may be supplied with the florid notice.

A considerable credit will be given, when pur-

chased wholesale, by giving bond with approved

security.

JACOB LAUDERMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

21

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Kentucky Almanac,

For the year of our Lord 1799.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE FIGURE OF LIBERTY.

HER zone unbounded—her tresses unconfin'd,
Spoke undesigning negligence of mind,
True rapture's transient gaudies on the came—
Her robes of glory and her robes of shame;
Her floating robes light am'rous gales receive,
Her modest breast ten thousand virtues heave;
Shield had the none, but honor—and her sword
Was truth—and angels, as she smil'd, ador'd.

A N E C D O T E.

Dr. Brown, dining one day with— in company with a young lady to whom he was paying his addresses, was asked for a toast, after dinner; when Mr. —— perceiving him to hesitate, cried—*O, I beg your pardon doctor, your toast is not yet Brown.*

STATE of KENTUCKY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

Cary L. Clarke, complainant,

Against

Joseph Canking jun. and William Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Bessy Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the defendants appear here on the third day of our next term and answer the complainant's bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house of Mason county: and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington.

A Copy, Test,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

STATE of KENTUCKY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

Buckner Thrulson complainant,

Against

John Nicholson, and Robert Morris, and George Graham, George Graham, and Richard Graham, infant heirs and representatives of Richard Graham dec. and Humphrey Marshall, and George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Graham and Richard Graham, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house in Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

A Copy, Test,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE notice that a certain John Cobb, has now a judgment obtained against me in the county of Amherst, by John Ley for 22 or 23 pounds in his possession, which I have a legal receipt against, this is to caution any person from purchasing said judgment as they may rely on what I say.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

January 7th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Leatherwoodfork of Little Barren, one bright bay mare six years old, hath a blaze in her face, four saddle spots, hath on a three-billing bell, with an old leather collar, and iron double buckle, thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to 81.

Also one foal filly, adjudged to be one year old last spring, hath a star in her forehead, and a streak of white below her eyes, no brand perceptible appraised to 61.

HENRY VOTAU.

November 19th, 1798.

Transylvania Library.

AT a meeting of the Library Committee, January 20th, 1799—Resolved, That the following shares in the Transylvania Library, be forfeited, if the contributions due thereon are not discharged by the first Saturday in April:

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 41, 45, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 79, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94, 102, 103, 105, 106, 116.

Extract from Minutes,
THOS. T. BARR, c. t. l. c.

Such persons as owe for shares and shall fail to make payment to T. T. Barr, by the 1st of April next, may expect to be sued, without discrimination.

Books will be received in payment, for arrears, shares or contributions; provided they are approved by the committee, who will meet at the library room, on the first Friday in every month, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. In the mean time they may be delivered to the Librarian, or T. T. Barr.

6t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Harrods fork of Crocus, one foal mare, judged to be seven years old next spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hath a blaze and small snip, no brands perceptible, and trots, appraised to 20.

ENOCH M'KINNIN,
December 12th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, Tates creek, one three year old foal horse colt, four feet four inches high, with a white face, the off fore foot and the high hind foot white, branded on the off shoulder thus, O appraised to 41.

BENJAMIN CLARKE,
November 7th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Big creek, in Greene county, one black horse, five years old, fourteen hands one inch high, some white below his hind fetlock, some small saddle marks, hath a lameness in his off shoulder, poated and appraised to 121.

ISAAC M'HENRY,
December 24th, 1798.

NOTICE,

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an alignment on an order drawn some time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Croufe of Lexington, for the sum of 65¹ 28² 24, accepted by the subscriber, as the said Croufe gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of 41¹ 6 which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several sums of the amount of 105¹ 87² 7d.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23th, 1799.

4w

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking a conveyance of five hundred acres of land lying in the county of Fayette and state of Kentucky, on the waters of Clear creek, (being the land wherof Charles Pigman now lives,) of Jeffe Pigman; as I have purchased the said lands from John Lucas, who allined to me a writing obligatory given by said Jeffe Pigman to said Lucas, for the conveyance of the said tract of land, dated the 25th day of April 1797, and also as I have the oldest patent for said land,

LEWIS CRAIG.

January 29th, 1799.

*3w

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, he has opened TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house, is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

33rd THOMAS TIBBATS.

Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison, dried beef, beef tongue, cheeze &c. &c.

4

AT A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his

friends and the public in general, he has opened TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house,

kept by John M'Nair—where he has

opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth

of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Alford.—But,

L I S T E N!

Those indebted to him, must pay

off their respective balances or be

for the 1st of February.

December 27, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

4

A Copy, Test,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

UN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county two negro men, called Jerry and Allen. It is probable that they are in Clarke, or in the upper end of Fayette; Whoever will apprehend them and deliver them to me, or at the furnace or slate, or confine them in prison in Lexington, shall be paid an adequate reward.

ROBERT BUCKNER.
January 20th, 1799. *2w

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURE



RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street.

He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, &c." to prove the special calls of an entry, obtained by John Burger sen. it being a pre-emption warrant of 400 acres, lying on the waters of Townend. Any person that wishes to hear the testimony taken, concerning the calls of the above entry, may attend on Monday the 25th day of February next; and should we not finish on that day, continue from day to day, until the business is completed, agreeable to the above recited act.

JOHN BURGER sen.
25th January, 1799. *

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have subsisted for, and all others who may incline to purchase THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. Wilson, may be furnished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brewster's store in Paris, and by the subscriber in Clarke county.

JOHN BURGER sen.

January 1, 1799.

S. WILSON.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

tf

AT A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his

friends and the public in general, he has

opened TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf

of Wheat, just back of the court house,

is furnished with every necessary which may tend

to accommodate those who may call upon him.

33rd THOMAS TIBBATS.

Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished

with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison, dried beef, beef tongue, cheeze &c. &c.

4

STATE of KENTUCKY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

Joseph M'Gaffin & Son, complainants,

Against

Bertrand Ewell, Jeffe Ewell, Leroy Ewell and Thomas Wadler, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendants Bertrand Ewell and Jeffe Ewell are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainants bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Test,

LEVI TODD, Clk. F. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the

W house in Lexington, on the 1st of February next, being court day, one credit of three

months, that elegant and commodious house (in

which Mr. Benjamin S. Cox formerly lived)

and its estate, and front on High-street, being

four poles in front, and extending back Water-

street, it erected a large stone house, a

principal part of the carpenter work in fish-holes

completely completed. A stone living-house, with an ex-

cellent and never failing spring.—This property

is very valuable, and in point of situation, is e-

qual, if not superior, to any in Lexington. An

indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 10th, 1799.

STATE of KENTUCKY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

Cay Bryan, complainant,

Against

John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George

Graham, John Graham, Richard

Graham, Humphrey Marshall, and

George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, John Nicholson,

Robert Morris, George Gray-

ham, and Richard Grayham, not hav-

ing entered their appearance agree-

ably to an act of assembly, and the

rules of this court, and it appearing

satisfactorily to the court that they

are not inhabitants of this common-

wealth—on the motion of the com-

plainant by his attorney, it is ordered

that the said defendants appear here

on the third day of our next term, and

answer the complainant's bill; and

that copy of this order be inserted in

the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for

two months successively; another po-

sted at the door of the court house of

Mason county; and that this order be

published some Sunday at the door of the

Baptist meeting-house in Wash-

ington.

A Copy, Test,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

James Lambert, complainant,

Against

John Baucis, trustee and Thomas War-

ring, Robert Rankin, Simon Marion,

and William Roe, mortgagees, and Ros-

ert Meek and Mary his wife, James

Wood and Gaty his wife, John Wood

and Mary his wife, and Alexander

Smith and Anne his wife, heirs of Na-

thaniel Allen, deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the court, that the

order to advertise, formerly held here,

in has not been published agreeably

to a rule of this court, and the said

defendants James Wood and Mary his

wife, Alexander Smith and Anne his

wife, and Mary Meek still appearing to be

no inhabitants of this commonwealth,

and they not having entered their ap-

pearance agreeably to an act of alem-

by and the rules of this court—On the

motion of the complainant, by James Hughes his attorney, it is ordere

d, that the said defendants appear here

on the third day of our next term, and

answer the complainant's bill; and

that copy of this order be inserted in

the Kentucky Gazette or Herald

for two months successively; another po-

sted at the door of the court house in

Mason county; and that this order be

published some Sunday at the door of the

Baptist meeting-house in Wash-

ington.

A Copy, Test,

FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY.

Washington District, sc.

November term, 1798.

Perceval Butler complainant,

Against

James Wilkinson, John Fowler and

James Blair, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant James Wilkinson,

not having entered his appear-

ance agreeably to law, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of this court that he is no

inhabitant of this state, on the motion

of the complainant by his counsel it is

ordered, that the said defendant do ap-

pear here on the second Monday in

March next, and answer the bill of the

complainant, that a copy of this order be

forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette

for two months successively,

and some Sunday immediately af-

ter divine service, at the door of the

Presbyterian meeting house in the

town of Lexington, and another copy

to be posted at the door of the court

house of this county.

(A Copy.) Test,

LEVI TODD, Clk. F. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the

W house in Lexington, on the 1st of February

next, being court day, one credit of three

months, that elegant and commodious house (in